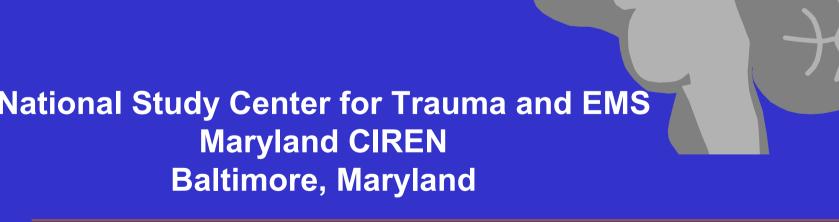
Characteristics and Outcomes of Traumatic Brain Injury among Motor Vehicle Occupants



Maryland CODES Data

Police Crash Reports



Drivers admitted to MD hospitals
Passenger cars only
1994-99 model year
Calendar years 1997-1999

Hospital Records



N=2,664

Traumatic Brain Injury Definition

Definition of Brain Injury (CDC Criteria)

- Fracture of the vault or base of the skull
- Other and unqualified and multiple fractures of the skull
- Intracranial injury, including concussion, contusion, laceration, and hemorrhage

Serious brain injury:

- those with maximum AIS (MAIS) of 4 or 5

Results

36.5% of hospitalized drivers had a TBI

10.5% of those had a head MAIS ≥ 4

Incidence of TBI by Driver Characteristics

Characteristics	% with TBI		
	(%)	р	
Gender			
Male	41		
Female	32	<0.001	
Age			
<=19 Years	51		
20-39	39		
40-59	33		
60+	28	<0.001	

Incidence of TBI by Crash/Vehicle Characteristics

Characteristics		with
<u>Characteristics</u>		<u>TBI</u>
	(%)	p
"First Harmful Event"		
Other Vehicle	32	
Parked/Fixed	43	
Overturn	48	<0.001
Point of Impact		
Frontal	34	
DS Lateral	38	
PS Lateral	44	
Rear	33	
Overturn	55	<0.001

Incidence of TBI by Driver Characteristics

<u>Characteristics</u>	% with TBI		
	(%)	р	
Drinking/Drugged			
Yes	46		
No	35	<0.001	
Belted			
Yes	34		
No	48	< 0.001	

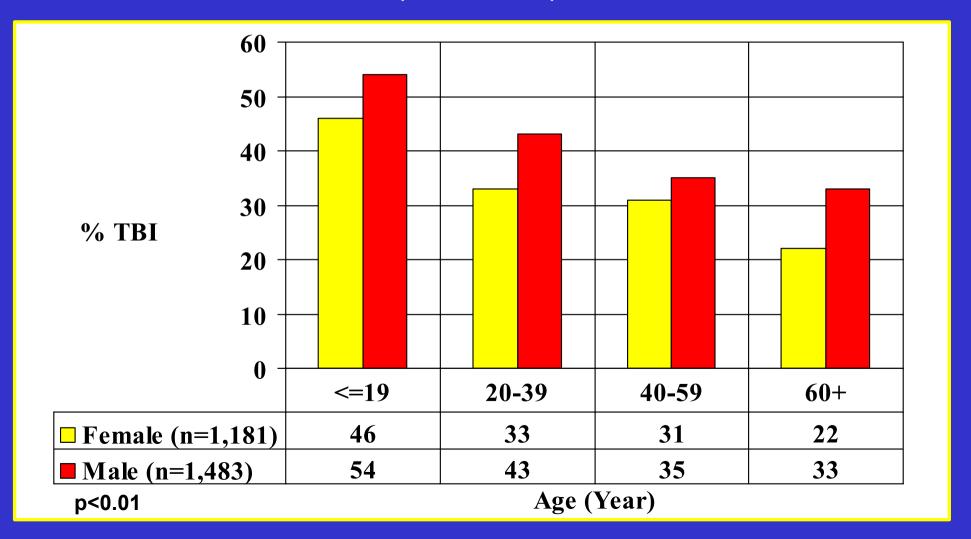
Incidence and Severity of TBI Among Belted Drivers in Frontal Crashes

<u>Characteristics</u>	% w TE (N=1) N	31	p	% w Seriou (N=2 N	s TBI	p
Airbag Deployed* Yes	354	31		73	8	
No	779	30	NS	180	8	NS

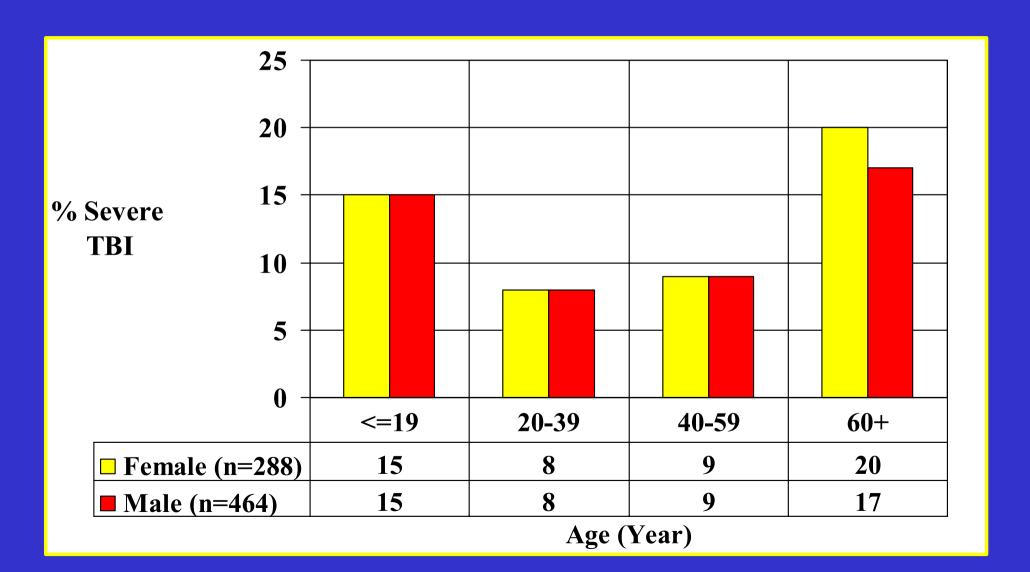
^{*}Airbag deployment as recorded by PAR

Incidence of TBI By Age and Gender

(N=2,664)



Incidence of Severe TBI By Age and Gender (N=752)



Distribution of Intracranial Injuries by Age Among Patients with TBI

Injury Type		<60		60+	<u>p</u>
	(n=8	351)	(n=1	122)	
	<u>n</u>	%	n	<u>%</u>	
Concussion	349	41.0	33	27.0	0.003
Cerebral lac/cont	45	5.3	11	9.0	NS
Subarachnoid hem	31	3.6	7	5.7	NS
Subdural hem	26	3.1	11	9.0	0.004
Other hemorrhage	20	2.4	7	5.7	0.07
Other unspecified					
intracranial injury	180	21.2	25	20.5	NS

^{*}Among 973 brain-injured patients, 74.4% had intracranial injury.



- 1,483 persons included as of 4/23/02
 - -1,228 (83%) with AIS score

0-19 years 24%

20-39 years 35%

40-59 years 23%

60+ years 17%

Men 49%

Women 51%



- 1,228 with AIS score
 - $\overline{-537}$ persons (44%) with head AIS ≥ 2
 - Total of 1,007 individual injuries (34% AIS \geq 4)



	<u>TBI</u>	No TBI	<u>p</u>
Median Age	30	35	NS
Median Delta V	41	36	0.03



% WI	th	
TBI (AIS>1)		
(%)	р	
47	.05	
49		
38		
44		
31		
44		
47		
40	<.05	
	(%) 47 49 38 44 31 44	



(Most common head injury by AIS codes)

•	Unconsciousness <1 hour	17%
•	Subarachnoid hemorrhage	13%
•	Subdural hematoma (small)	4%
•	Cerebral contusion (small)	4%
•	Intraventricular hemorrhage	3%



QC complete and complete cases (n=497 cases) (Most common injury source for Head injury by AIS)

<u>Injury Source</u>	<u>AIS 4 (n=75)</u>	<u>AIS 5 (n=41)</u>	<u>AIS 6 (n=8)</u>
Other non-contact	14.7%	7.3%	75%
Airbag	6.7%	17.1%	0
Left side window/interior	8%	0%	-
Source unknown	8%	4.9%	-
Window, mirror, steering assembly	7%	15%	12.5%

Conclusions

- Statewide data provides information on TBI:
 - Population based incidence
 - Risks by types of crash
 - Risks by driver characteristics
- CIREN provides crucial additional information:
 - Severity by GCS, Delta V, and PDOF
 - Mechanism of injury, contact points, validation of restraint use
 - Long-term outcomes not elsewhere available

Traumatic Brain Injury Definition (CDC)

Mild Brain Injury

- Head is struck or moves violently, resulting in a transient alteration of consciousness
- GCS 13 to 15
- No neurological deterioration
- Excludes skull fracture, intracranial hematomas and other pathology

Serious brain injury:

- Anatomic lesion substantiated by CT, autopsy, etc.
- Skull fractures
- Prolonged LOC
- GCS 12 and under

Consequences of TBI

Emotional/Behavioral

- Depression, agitation, impulsiveness, mood swings

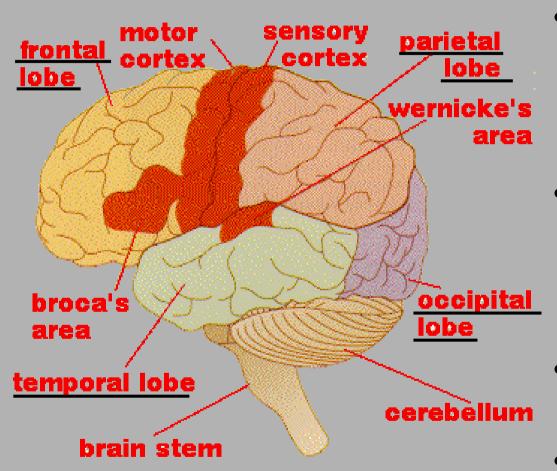
Physical

- Headaches, speech fluency, increased fatigue, balance

Cognitive

Memory, impaired judgement, short attention span

Brain Functions



- Frontal lobe
 - Emotional control
 - Social functioning
 - Expressive language
- Temporal lobe
 - Memory
 - Receptive language
 - Understanding of speech
- Parietal lobe
 - Academic skills
- Occipital lobe
 - Visual perception

General Characteristics

MD CIREN patients with 1 year follow-up (n=90)

	\sim
Driver	92%

• Restraint Use

• Point of impact

Frontal	84%
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Injuries

• Median delta V 27 mph

Association of TBI and Delta V

- Among patients with a TBI, 53% had a Delta V of 30 mph or less
- Regardless of TBI, 56% of patients with loss of consciousness were in a crash with a Delta V less than 30 mph
- Among serious TBI's (GCS 3-13), crash Delta V's were evenly distributed above and below the 30 mph threshold for frontal barrier standards

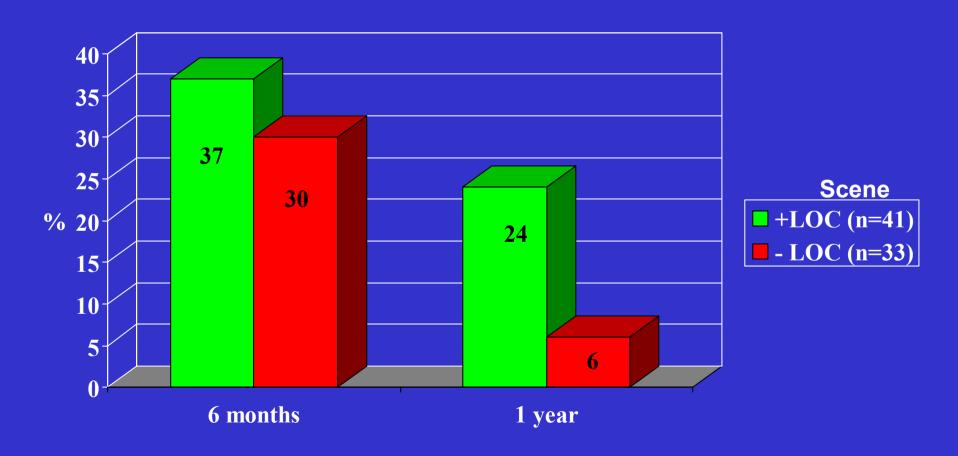
Outcome Similarities

- Depression
 - Lost interest
 - Sleep disturbances
 - Altered mood
 - Cognitive concentration
 - Behavioral changes

- PTSD
 - Re-experiencing event
 - Sleep disturbances/fatigue
 - Limited affect
 - Cognitive-memory
 - Hypervigilance
- Post concussion
 - Sleep disturbances
 - Behavioral changes
 - Cognitive recall
 - Headache/dizziness

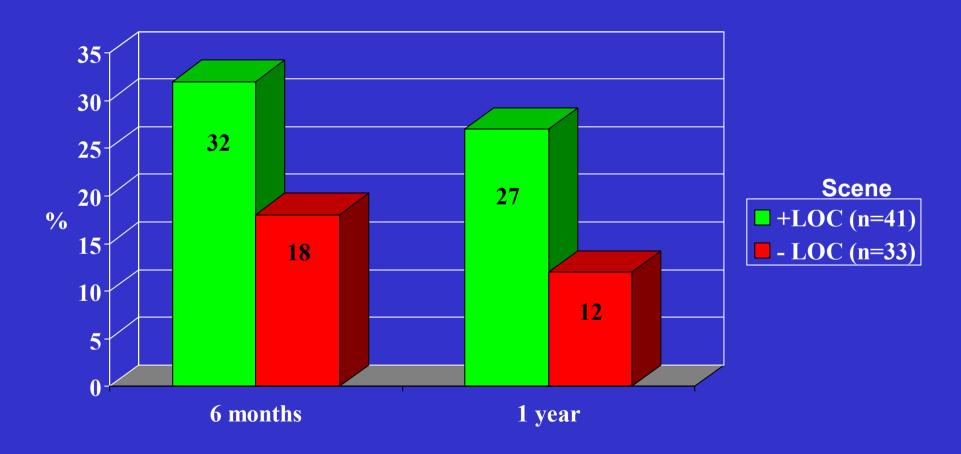
Behavioral Change

(admission GCS=15)



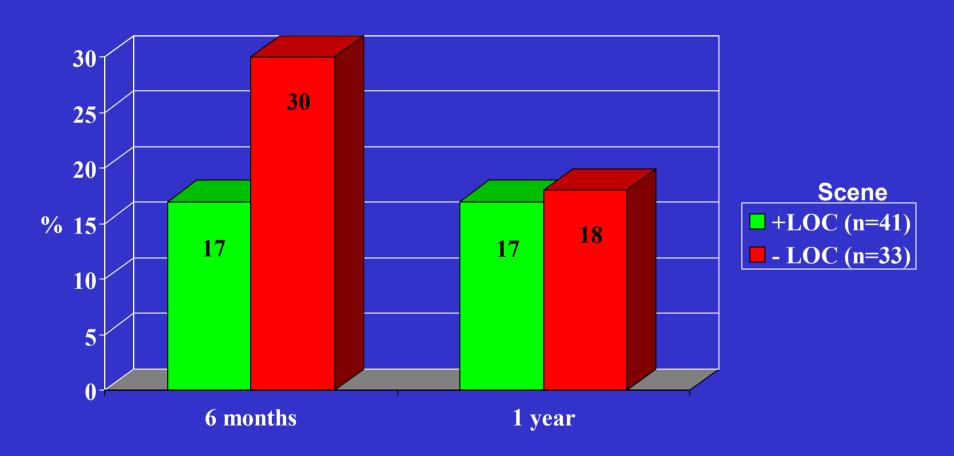
Cognitive Problems

(admission GCS=15)

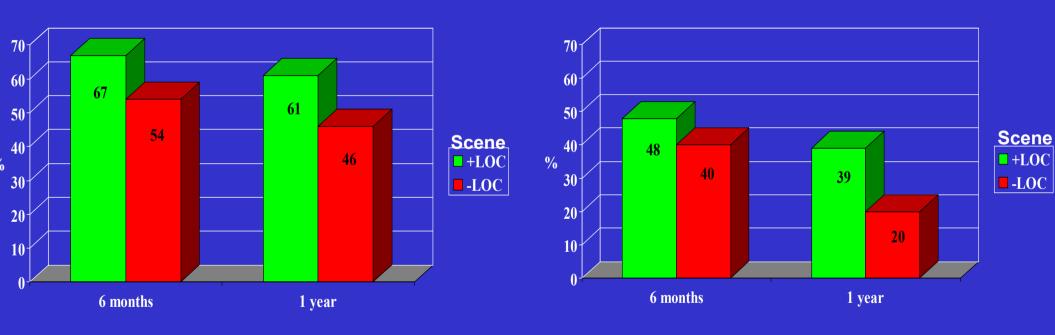


PTSD

(admission GCS=15)



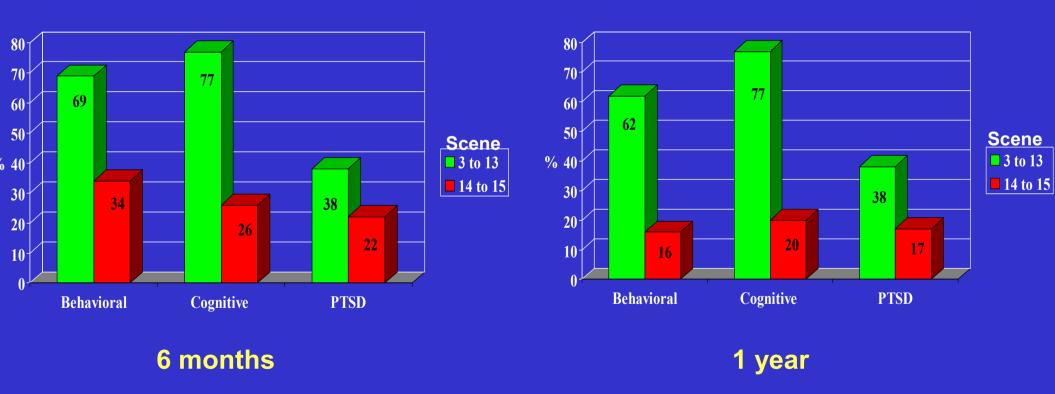
Depression (admission GCS=15)



Pre-injury Depression

No pre-injury depression

Admission GCS and Outcome



?Questions?